Born In 1801, He Mustered Among Gettysburg Survivors In 1893 - Valiant Deeds at Antietam and Gettysburg and a Wound at Wanhatchie.

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corps d'armee at Antietam in 1862, was 59. General Wadsworth, another New Yorker, who fought side by side with Greene at Gettysburg and was killed while gallantly leading a charge in the Wilderness in 1864, had scored 57. Robert E. Lee had reached the age when most men have done sighing for new worlds to conquer when he stepped to the front to marshal the hosts of the Confederacy, for he was 54 years old, and what a page he made in war history! It what a page he made in war history! It might be supposed that it would be a hard destiny for a Greene of the lineage of the great Nathaniel, who had kept the tradi-tions of the family and been trained to tions of the family and been trained to arms, to be shelved smong the home guard with Sumter's guns booming and the whole north marching on to the border, even if time had scored 60 telltale notches on his birthday book. Though young men were plenty and the trite axiom on every lip, the gray haired old regular, a grandpa himself, took down his grandpa's sword, a blade stained with the rust of Monmouth and Brandywine and Eutaw Springs, mounted his good steed and rode to Wash-ington as leader of the Sixtieth New York

olunteers. The Sixtieth was a rural regiment made up of farm boys, lumbermen and hunters. It hadn't the luck or fortune to win a place among the famous fighting Three Hundred, but was ready when called on and scored the casualties on the other side. It missed the exciting campaign of the Peninsula in 1862, because the corps in which it served was retained in front of Washington while was retained in front of Washington while the main army was at Richmond. Before the battlefield was transferred northward Greene had become leader of the brigade and commanded it at the battle of Cedar Mountain in August, 1862. When the army was reorganized by McClellan to drive Lee from Maryland, Greene's brigade was as-signed to the Twelfth corps, and Greene was placed at the head of a division temporarily. At Antietam he fought the division over five hours in the hottest portion of the field. At Antietam he fought the division over five hours in the hottest portion of the field, where charges were given and taken in quick succession with the most terrible slaughter imaginable. His division assaulted the enemy's line in a strip of woods and routed it, then dashed after the retreating Confederates into an open field raked by artillery fire, met a fresh division of the enemy advancing to recove the wood, pressed it back in a close hand to hand struggla where the compatants crossed beyonet and they followed their leader blindly along the intricate breastworks until they stood abreast of the gap where the Confederates lit back in a close hand to hand struggle where the combatants crossed bayonets and used their musket stocks for warchubs, and penetrated the edge of a second strip of woods a quarter of a mile beyond the first.

There the Confederates had made their stronghold among ledges of lime rocks that in itself it seemed a piece of brayado on the stronghold among ledges of lime rocks that formed a natural breastwork. From that osition the enemy was never driven and position the enemy was never driven and Greene's men went farther and staid long-er on their charge than any troops engaged in the assaults. One of his regiments lost 266 killed and wounded, the second highest regimental loss in the battle. At times while crossing the field between the two strips of woods Greene's men and the Con-lederite convenient them. strips of woods Greene's men and the Confederates opposing them engaged in flerce muskerry duels at only 50 paces. When Greene had carried his line of battle almost to the second strip of woods, the Confederates ates rushed out in a fresh column and made for his batteries. He distributed his infantry between the guns in a line dressed on the axletrees of the cannon. The daring men of Hood and Stonewall Jackson marched on in the face of the threatening storm to within 70 paces, and then the fire opened, canister belching forth at intervals and a continuous stream of builets from the



ces between the guns. With terrific

AN ENCOUNTER AT ANTIETAM. slaughter the coveted woods were entered and the division clung there with enemie on both flanks and in front, dealing equal slaughter in return for over two hours. No relief coming to him, Greene called off his men after five hours of steady combat.

At Gettysburg General Greene was in command of his original brigade, consisting of five New York regiments—the Sixtieth, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh, One Hundred and Forty-ninth, One Hundred And Forty-ninth And dred and Second, and Seventy-eighth. A chance of a lifetime came to him, and old chance of a lifetime came to him, and old age evidently didn't weaken the confidence of his superiors in his fitness for great deeds. The Twelfth corps had the right of the line, protecting the Baltimore pike, which led to the rear of Meade's army. The artillery reserve and the ammunition wagons were parked along the road. As night closed in on the 2d of July the corps was summoned to the battlefield on the extreme left, where the Third corps had been destroyed in defense of Round Top, and Greene was told to spread his five regiments out on the line vacated by the withdrawal of five brigades, at the same time holding his own. The at the same time holding his own. The line was on the borders of Rock Creek and rested on the steep sides of Culp's Hill.

The men had thrown up breastworks of logs, stones and earth for a chief defense, and the skirmishers took to hiding behind the huge bowlders and giant oaks in front.

When told of his task, General Greene ordered the One Hundred and Forty-ninth

to deploy into the space vacated by a bri-gade on its right. The men had barely reached their places when the pickets along

A HERO AT SIXTY-TWO the whole front were seen retiring among the trees, fighting Indian fashion and close ly pursued by massed columns of the ene THE ASTONISHING WAR RECORD OF GENERAL GEORGE SEARS GREENE.

Born In 1801, He Mustered Among Gettysand armed. Then they rushed back pell-mell over the parapets, and the waiting muskets began their hideous rattle, ap-proaching night and the deep woodlands making the scene just dark enough to lend lurid brightness to the flashes and show the enemy the whole zigzag outline of the works. On the direct front Greene repulsed four charges in half an hour. His continue

MONG the New York veterans at the great dedication reunion on the battlefield of Gettys burg last month was General as type of the confiderates took his stubborn fighting as an earnest of what was to be expected further on, not knowing that the works on both sides of him were almost bare of men.

battlefield of Getty sburg last month was General George Sears Greene, a jolly comrade whose abundant white locks carry the frosts of 92 winters. Think of itborn in 1801 under Jefferson's administration, cradled, as it were, with the young republich his boyish heart thrilled with fresh echoes from the battlefields of Napoleon and keeping the touch of elbow on Cemetery Hill with survivors of a combat waged 30 years ago, and that, too, not as a humble and an accidental participant, but as a hero, credited with having saved the day in one of the crises of the battle. The figures show that he had reached the retiring age of the service when the greatest day of his life dawned upon him.

The axiom about old men for counsel and young men for war was frequently discounted in the late war. General Mansfield, who was killed at the front of his corps d'armee at Antietam in 1862, was 59. General Wadsworth, another New Yorker, broken and irregular ground, combined to keep an army at bay. Only once was the danger extreme, and Greene met it by a deed of personal heroism as sublime as any on that famous field. The enemy, finding them-



GENERAL GREENE IN 1863. checked in front by the deadly fusilselves checked in front by the deadly fusil-lades poured across the parapet, worked around to the right to an empty breastwork and began a fire on Greene's men from the rear. Should they advance in that direc-tion a few rods they would reach across the Baltimore pike and close the only avenue of communication between Greene's forlorn detachment and the Union army. As it was one of the regiments sent out from was, one of the regiments sent out from Cemetery Hill to re-enforce Greene—the Fourteenth New York (Brooklyn Zouaves) —ran into the line of the Tenth Virginia (Confederate) before reaching the Twelfth

orps front. When General Greene discovered the enemy's fire coming from the rear, he called about him a band of skirmishers number-

ing about 60 muskets, Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs not to make reply,
and they followed their leader blindly

In itself it seemed a piece of bravado on the part of General Greene to attempt to stand off an avalanche of enemies with only a handful of men, but the Confederates were completely misled by the ruse, for they sup posed that the meager skirmish line repre-sented a column in reserve. They didn't advance a step farther at that point, and finding their ground swept by two fires, that of Greene's skirmishers on one side and the Brooklyn Zouaves on the other, they crawled out of the trap by a stealthy flank march. Greene's supports then moved forward to unite their ranks with his, and the danger

General Greene never received the credit due for his bold and masterly defense of Rock Creek and Culp's Hill with a skirmish line against an army. His fighting career was brought to an abrupt termination a few weeks after Gettysburg by a wound that disabled him for a field command. The Twelfth corps went to Tennessee at the close of the Gettysburg campaign, and in a battle at Wauhatchie on the night of Oct. 29 the Rock Creek scene was repeated.
The Confederates assailed the line, and
Greene passed up and down the ranks of
his brigade animating his soldiers and urg-

his brigade animating his soldiers and urging them to stand at all hazards. A stray bullet entered the mouth at one side, and plowing the whole length of it completely stripped it of teeth and gums, so that he was never again able to articulate plain enough to be heard in battle.

General Greene's soldier son, Colonel Francis Vinton Greene, served with him in all his campaigns. Another son, Samuel Dana Greene, was the executive officer of the Monitor in her fight with the Merrimac and took command after Captain Worden was blinded by the concussion of a shell. He was only 22 years of age, but was full of fight and instantly gave chase to the ram, which was steaming away to avoid another encounter. General Greene has been for a encounter. General Greene has been for a number of years the oldest living graduate of the West Point Military academy. GEORGE L. KILMER.

Emphasizing an Opinion

The following story is told of Rufu He was once called into Maine to defend a brother lawyer who was under a cloud and while he was preparing the case he was taken sick, the party in whose cause he was acting having to appear before him in his chamber with his witnesses. One of the latter was a good deacon who was deeply interested in the case and was very earnest in deprecating the wrong done his legal

friend.
"Well, deacon," said the great lawyer,
"what do you think of the the treatment
of your friend?"
"I think," was the startling reply, "that
it is a d—d shame!"
"That is my opinion," said Mr. Choate,

"That is my opinion," said Mr. Choate, "but you have given it a plous emphasis which I would never have aspired to."—

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A Questionable Compliment Osler—Can't you say one good thing for him now that he is gone? Patch—Well, he did get the start of me once in a horse trade.—Truth.

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